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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/613,421	1	07/02/2003	Lucy M. Bull	005950-811	5150	
21839	7590	12/28/2004		EXAMINER		
		WECKER & MAT	GRIFFIN, WA	GRIFFIN, WALTER DEAN		
POST OFFICE BOX 1404 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1404				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	,	•		1764		

DATE MAILED: 12/28/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Applic	ation No.	Applicant(s)					
		3,421	BULL ET AL.	M				
Office Action Summary	Exami	ner	Art Unit					
		D. Griffin	1764					
Th MAILING DATE of this commu	inication appears on	the cover sheet with the	e correspond nce ad	ldress				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMU - Extensions of time may be available under the provisio after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this con - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply received by the Office later than three month earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NICATION. ns of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In nonmunication. (30) days, a reply within the statutory period will apply are bly will, by statute, cause the	o event, however, may a reply be statutory minimum of thirty (30) on d will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro application to become ABANDO	timely filed days will be considered timely om the mailing date of this of NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status								
1) Responsive to communication(s) f	led on <u>02 July 2003</u>	! <u>.</u>						
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL .	2b)⊠ This action i	s non-final.						
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the ments is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims								
4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to rest	are withdrawn from		J					
Application Papers								
9)⊠ The specification is objected to by	he Examiner.							
	☑ The drawing(s) filed on <u>02 July 2003</u> is/are: a) $⊠$ accepted or b) $□$ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any ob								
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including 11) The oath or declaration is objected	•	. •	•	` '				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119								
12) Acknowledgment is made of a clair a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priorit 2. Certified copies of the priorit 3. Copies of the certified copie application from the Internat * See the attached detailed Office act	y documents have t y documents have t s of the priority docu ional Bureau (PCT I	peen received. Deen received in Applica Deen received in Applica Deen received. Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ived in this National	Stage				
Attachment(s)								
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	(DTO 040)	4) Interview Summa						
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>012704 (2)</u>. 		Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informa 6) Other:	Date Il Patent Application (PTC	D-152)				

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 1 of the specification, three serial numbers are missing. On page 6, the brief discussion of Figure 2 needs to be changed to reflect the presence of Figures 2A and 2B.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 6, 12-16, 18, and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Loughran (US 2,651,655).

The Loughran reference discloses a process for removing contaminants from an F-T derived hydrocarbon stream. These contaminants are present as a result of contamination from the catalyst and metallic apparatus employed in the F-T process, are dissolved in the hydrocarbon stream, and would necessarily include inorganic contaminants as claimed. The process comprises passing the synthesis gas to an F-T reactor to produce a hydrocarbon stream. This stream is then passed to an adsorption zone containing an ion exchange medium where the stream contacts the ion exchange material to remove the contaminants from the stream. The ion

exchange material may be a clay. The stream is then passed from the adsorption zone to a hydroprocessing reactor. The hydrocarbon stream is also subjected to a distillation step. It is apparent from the figure that the process is operated as a continuous process. See column 1, lines 11-24 and 40-55; column 2, lines 1-42; column 3, lines 7-36; and column 5, line 19 through column 7, line 23.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 7-11, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loughran (US 2,651,655).

The Loughran reference discloses a process for removing contaminants from an F-T derived hydrocarbon stream. These contaminants are present as a result of contamination from the catalyst and metallic apparatus employed in the F-T process, are dissolved in the hydrocarbon stream, and would necessarily include inorganic contaminants as claimed. The process comprises passing the synthesis gas to an F-T reactor to produce a hydrocarbon stream. This stream is then passed to an adsorption zone containing an ion exchange medium where the stream contacts the ion exchange material to remove the contaminants from the stream. The ion exchange material may be a clay. The stream is then passed from the adsorption zone to a hydroprocessing reactor. The hydrocarbon stream is also subjected to a distillation step. It is apparent from the figure that the process is operated as a continuous process. See column 1, lines 11-24 and 40-55; column 2, lines 1-42; column 3, lines 7-36; and column 5, line 19 through column 7, line 23.

The Loughran reference does not disclose the specific clays of claims 7-11 and does not disclose that the process is performed as a batch process.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Loughran by utilizing the claimed clays because Loughran discloses that the adsorbent can be natural clays that may be treated to improve their adsorbent properties. Therefore, one would use any clays that fall within this disclosed group including the claimed clays and expect the hydrocarbon to be effectively purified.

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It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Loughran by operating the process in a batch mode because the hydrocarbon would be purified effectively in either a batch or continuous process.

Claims 19 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loughran (US 2,651,655) in view of admitted prior art.

As discussed above, the Loughran reference does not disclose a filtering step.

On page 3 of the specification, applicants admit that the filtering of a stream from an F-T reactor is a conventional technique in order to remove particulates that would plug catalyst beds in subsequent reactors.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Loughran by filtering because applicants admit that such a technique is a conventional treatment for F-T products and filtering reduces the plugging of catalyst beds in subsequent reactors.

Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loughran (US 2,651,655) in view of Sartori et al. (US 5,976,358).

As discussed above, the Loughran reference does not disclose the use of a polymeric resin as in claims 2-5.

The Sartori reference discloses that resins as claimed can be used to adsorb metal contaminants from hydrocarbon streams. See column 1, lines 32-48.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Loughran by utilizing the resin adsorbent as

suggested by Sartori because these resins are effective for removing metal contaminants that are similar to the contaminants removed in the process of Loughran.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Walter D. Griffin whose telephone number is (571) 272-1447. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:30 to 4:00 with alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Walter D. Griffin
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1764

WG

December 22, 2004